

WHAT ONE ACRE WILL YIELD.

An acre of land is 4,840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet. It is the ordinary measure of ground among farmers and surveyors, but the earning capacity of acres varies considerably. About the simplest use, involving the least skill and labor, to which an acre of land may be put is to the growing of trees upon it. This requires no capital, but patience, and yields, on the average, \$25 a year. Then there are the fruits of husbandry and farming, gained through toil and cultivation, and greatest, of course, in the rolling prairies or virgin lowlands of the West and Northwest. But taking farming lands nearer home, in New York State, these are found to be the net returns per acre: Rye, \$8.50; oats, \$11; wheat, \$15; barley, \$17; corn, \$18; peas, \$67; sweet potatoes, \$75; spinach, \$80; watermelons, \$81; grapes, 122; currants, \$120; cabbage, \$133; beets, \$150; peaches, \$150; strawberries, \$150; tomatoes, \$165; muskmelons, \$158; asparagus, \$183; and celery, \$214. The adaptability of the land for such products varies, and the value of an acre corresponds with such variance. The perishable crops are subject to great damage, and require usually more cultivation and greater care.

Taking ten feet as the average width of a railroad bed, 4,356 feet of track would comprise, stretched out in a straight line, an acre of land. This is more than four-fifths of a mile of railroad. The portion of the Pennsylvania road between New York and Philadelphia is generally acknowledged among railroad men to have the largest gross earnings of any in the world, with the two exceptions of the New York elevated and the London underground. But taking, as fairer for the purpose, the whole Pennsylvania system, it is found that the annual gross receipts amount to about \$100,000,000 for the 2500 miles of track operated. Of this total, \$37,500,000 is net receipts. In other words, this railroad system earns \$15,000 a mile, net, or \$12,500 an acre, and the latter figure may be given as the highest earning capacity of an acre of land given over to railroad transportation. This is a high figure. It is greater than the gains from either forestry or husbandry, but it shrinks into unimportance compared with the revenue yielded by an acre of New York City real estate.

The area of New York City, including the two wards beyond the Harlem River, is nearly 25,000 acres. That tranquil stream divides territorially, the town into two almost equal parts, there being 12,576 acres south and 12,317 acres north of it. The most valuable part of the city of New York is the First Ward, lying south of Liberty street and Maiden lane, and covering 154 acres. The assessed value of its real estate is \$89,000,000. When to this is added the value of land exempt from taxation, which is \$26,000,000, and allowance is made for the difference between assessed and the actual values, it appears that the real estate of this territory is worth not less than \$115,000,000 or at the rate of \$1,000,000 an acre, which is probably larger than the value of any other piece of real estate in the United States. At 5 per cent. on the amount of capital represented, the annual revenue from real estate in the First Ward of the city of New York is \$5,000,000 a year per acre. That is the highest point, and these then are the figures: Forest land, \$25 an acre; farming land, \$20 to \$150; railroad bed, \$12,000; New York real estate, business section, \$50,000.—*New York Sun.*

Negro Emigration to Liberia.

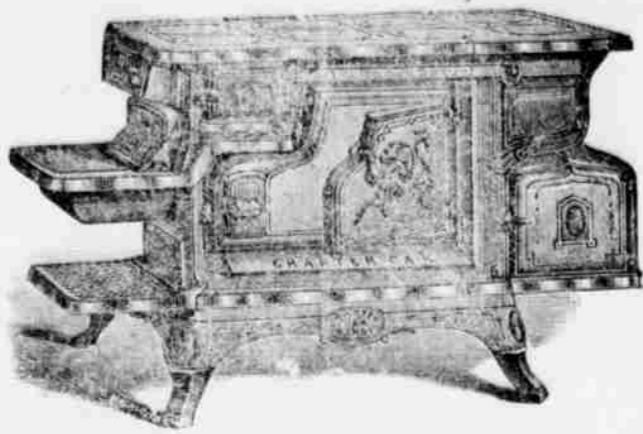
We are in favor of a judicious emigration to Liberia. We should like to see a large number of young men with ambition and energy, of middle-aged or old men with experience and capital, of old and young men and women with education and culture to train the young, of mechanics and agriculturists, go there to settle that country, the only one in addition to Hayti where the problem of negro government is being solved. We have visited Africa more than once, and have inspected the territorial domain of the Liberian Republic, modeled after the United States in its Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments and we speak of what we know and have seen. We speak calmly and deliberately, that it presents magnificent possibilities to the negro race of the United States, and is the only place deserving mention upon the face of the globe now left to a chance man where there is a host of a chance to demonstrate his ability for self-government and play the drama of full-fledged manhood. My only fear is that if they do not avail themselves of these possibilities soon, England, through her colony of Sierra Leone on the north, and France, from the south, will absorb the republic of Liberia, unless protected by the United States, and this splendid, if not the only, opportunity will pass away from the negro forever.—*Dispatch* H. M. Turner, A.M.E. Church, in Philadelphia Press.

On July 18th the reign of Queen Victoria equaled that of Henry VIII, who ruled for fifty-six years, twenty-nine days. George III, who ruled for fifty-nine years, was the only other British monarch who ruled longer than the Queen.

President Angell of the Boston Humane Society says that Professor Louis Agassiz, the greatest scientist we ever had on the American Continent, was a firm believer in the immortality of dumb animals.—*Mail and Express.*

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In 4 lengths, and sawed or split, from 1 bag to any quantity. Also,

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Is prepared to undertake any business in the above named lines. Office with Mr. E. A. Jones, entrance Merchant Street. 59 tf

General Advertisements.

THE HAWAIIAN STAR.

The STAR now has the largest circulation of any evening paper, and is gaining ground daily.



In its new form, the paper will print as much reading matter as any other Hawaiian journal, and will report the news of its entire parish with freshness and accuracy.



Editorially the STAR is an outspoken and consistent advocate of annexation to the United States.



The paper will be delivered at any house in Honolulu for 50 cents per month.

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Sarsaparilla and

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Etc., Etc., Etc.

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New Goods received by every Packet from the Eastern States and Europe. Fresh California Produce by every steamer. All orders faithfully attended to, and Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. Island Orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Post Office Box No. 145. Telephone No. 92.

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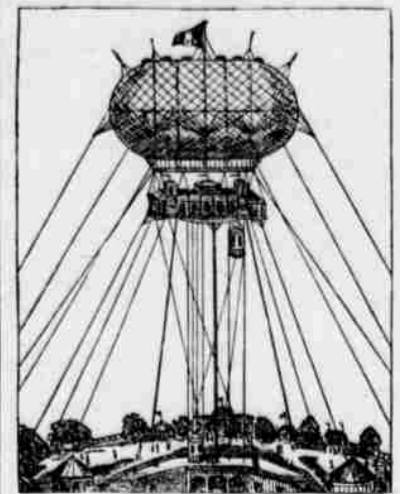
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ANTWERP'S AIR CASTLE.

An Ambitious Project For the Next International Exposition.

The next international exhibition will be held in Antwerp and will be inaugurated May 5, 1894. It will be a small affair as compared with the Columbian exposition, but strenuous efforts are being made to insure its financial and artistic success. All the buildings will be constructed of iron, zinc and glass and will be meritorious from an architectural standpoint.

The exhibition will be located in one of the most beautiful parks in Europe, containing about 300 acres and situated in the new quarter of the city, and vessels laden with exhibits can discharge their cargoes within 300 yards of the buildings. In the matter of handling exhibits the officials promise great improvements on the systems anywhere previously adopted, and all packages received before April 15, 1894, not exceeding 3,000 pounds in weight will be handled free of charge.



ANTWERP'S CASTLE IN THE AIR.

Instead of an Eiffel tower or Ferris wheel, it is proposed to have at Antwerp a veritable castle in the air, the conception of an engineer named Tobiansky. It will be constructed of steel and bamboo tubing, covered with silk and sheet iron, and will be 90 feet long and have a floor space of 200 square feet. It will be suspended from a captive balloon at a height varying from 600 to 1,500 feet, according to the strength of the wind. The weight of the entire structure, including the balloon and all accessories, with that of 150 persons, will be about 18 tons, and it can be lowered to the ground in about 30 minutes.

The balloon will be anchored to the earth by four great vertical cables, and a large number of guy ropes are relied on to prevent its escaping from control. It will consist of two hemispheres of triple silk, divided into three cylindrical compartments. Its surface measurement will be 9,311 square meters and its volume 74,079 cubic meters.

The balloon elevators, each capable of accommodating 10 or 15 persons, will connect the air castle with the ground. From the dizzy elevation ordinarily maintained hundreds of miles of the flat Belgian country can be seen, and thousands of electric lights will gayly scintillate from the balloon as it hovers amid the clouds by night. Competent engineers pronounce the scheme feasible, and no doubt it will be liberally patronized by those to whom the apparent hazard will be an inducement rather than a deterrent.

LAWRENCE TALBOT NEAL.

He Has Been Conspicuous in Ohio Politics For Many Years.

It is said of Ohio's Democratic candidate for governor that his initials, L. T., stand for low tariff, and as Mr. Neal is the author of the tariff plank of the Chicago Democratic platform nobody will feel disposed to dispute this distinction. As Governor McKinley, the Republican nominee, incarnates the high tariff theory, we may expect some earnest tariff talk in Ohio this fall. Ohio is used to that sort of thing, however, and so is the Democratic candidate, for he has been talking tariff ever since 1896, when he was admitted to the bar at Chillicothe.

Very soon after he commenced practicing law Mr. Neal's townsmen elected him city solicitor, and he was subsequently promoted to the state legislature and to the office of prosecuting attorney of Ross county. In 1873 the Democrats of the Seventh district sent him to congress, where he served two terms. He was again a candidate in 1882 and 1888, but was unable to overcome the Republican majority in his district.



LAWRENCE TALBOT NEAL.

In 1889 Mr. Neal was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, but was defeated by James E. Campbell by one vote. In 1891 he was again the most formidable rival of Governor Campbell in the Democratic state convention. Mr. Neal was a prominent candidate for United States senator in 1890, when Calvin S. Brice was nominated and elected. He was conspicuous in the Democratic national convention of 1888 and 1892.

Lawrence Talbot Neal is of Revolutionary stock and was born at Parkersburg, W. Va., Sept. 23, 1844. He attended the common schools of his native town, and at the age of 18 became a clerk in a dry goods store. In 1863 he removed to Chillicothe, O., his present home.

An A-la Mode Corinthian.

Steady now! Steady! Now you hold her. Look sharp! Luff her, you fool! Luff, I say! Oh, Lord, why don't you luff her? There she goes! Ah-a! Oh, didn't she come up into the wind beautifully that time, though!

Easy! E-a-y. Let her off—easy—on the other tack. Now, all ready to come about. Hard Scott, how it blows!

Hard a-port! Jump her, jump her! Quick, quick! For goodness' sake, luff her! Starboard, starboard! Hard a-lee on the other tack! Luff her, you measly scoundrel, foundering legged idiot. Oh, why don't you luff her?

Put all back! Let everything go! For heaven's sake, catch it! Bang! Bang! All is lost.

Gentle reader, is this a harrowing description of a terrible shipwreck, to be continued in the next number of *The Weekly Arabian Nights*?

Nay. It is simply our old friend Cholly talking to himself while trying to navigate his new straw hat and its five jack-boots up Broadway in a gale of wind.—Truth.

A \$500 Egg.

The remarkable price of \$500 was paid in London recently for a fossil egg of the pygmy, an extinct wingless bird that inhabited Madagascar in prehistoric times.